THE REGULAR MAIL LINE VIA STONING

and Saturday.

Any of the second from Storington per Rairond to Province of Section, in the Express Mail Prain, several boars in a set these by other routes, and in ample time for all the ness of these by other routes, and in ample time for all the ness of these by other routes, and in ample time for all the ness of the section of the

MUSHING RAILROAD—DELIGHTFULEX \*\*CUSHING RAILROAD—DELIGHTFUL EX SURSIONS—SEVEN TRIPS DAILY each way (Sunye excepted.) Boat leaves New York and cars leave Fushing, L, at 61, 8 and 10 a.m., 1, 4, 5 and 7 p. m., needing and axenging passengers at hunter's Paint on the East River opposing passengers at hunter's Paint on the Last River opposing passengers at hunter's Paint on the Last River opposing passengers New York. The beautiful steamer ISLAND CTTY, such in Railroad Bine, leaves Fulton Market slip. (foot of Fulsahing Railroad Bine, leaves Fulton Market slip. (foot of Fulsahing Railroad Bine) where the River and Landing at Hunteres on both shores of the Bast River, and Landing at Hunteres on both shores of the Bast River, and Landing at Hunteres on both shores of the Bast River, and Landing at Hunter on Point (and Paint) and the first roads in the country, in twenty-five minutes, inding stops at Penry Bridge, Marpeth, Whifiald, Newtown, allies stops at Penry Bridge, Marpeth, Whifiald, Newtown, stops than an hour. Fare, 20 cents. Excursion prittes and cooks latent at reduced raises. Persons can also reach the care the Brooklyn City Railroad, through Green Point, or by weight the 20th of ferty.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE .-The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN BALLWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat Connections to Chicago,
Eliwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points
West and South west
Van SUSPERNSION BRIDGE, BUFFALO, or OSWEGO, is
at No. 175 BROADWAT, N. Y.
Corner of Courtlandtst. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.

STIMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing May 5, 1856.

Passenger Stations; Corner Broadway and Ganal at in New York... (Corner 26th et and 4th-av.

Passenger Stations; Corner 26th et and 4th-av.

Passenger Stations; T. & a. m.; 12:30, 3:15, 4; Ex.) 4:30, 4; Ex.) 4:30, 4; Ex.) 4:30, 5:15, 4:15, 4; Ex.) 4:30, 5:15, 6:15 p. m. For Norwalk; T. & a. m.; 12:30, 3:15, 4; Ex.) 4:30, 5:15, 6:15 p. m. For Norwalk; T. & a. m.; 12:30, 5:15, 6:15 p. m

185 TO NEW-YORK-From New-Haven: 5:30, 7, 9:25, a

1:50, (Ex.) 4:30, 9:30 p. m (Ex.) From Bridgeport: ,10:18 a m (Ex.) 2:27, (Ex.) 5:11, 10:03 p. m. (Ex.) twalk: 4:45, 8, 6:44, 3:15, 10:33 a m. (Ex.) 2:55, (Ex.), ,10:35 p. m. (Ex.) From Port Chester: 5:27, 6:48, ,11:30 a. m. (Ex.) 4:45, 6:57, ... 3:57, 11:30 a. m. (Ex.) 4:45, 6:27 p. m. JAMES H. HOYT, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK and ERIE RAILROAD COM PANY'S EXPRESS—Office No. 175 Broadway, New-ork.—The New-York and Eric Railroad Company, having add arrangements to transact the Express Business over their and connecting orange railroads, and having precured a sitable cutfit for that purpose, are now prepared to do a Gen-al Express Business. s cutif for tast purpose, are tryess Business, ung the exclusive control and direction of the movement in a on which the business is done, they will be able to themselves of the privilege of giving annual dispatch to forwarded by their Express to statio a slong the time of road or its connecting branches. Their facilities in the twill be much greater than could be afforded to compute the light of the control of the provinces.

cts will be made by this Company for the transporta-eight over their road by the carload, and eant by pa-sains to Dunkirk and Buffalo, to be ferwarded from the to their destination by the ordinary transportation

express trains will be sent dally in charge of specia in who will attend to the transmission of merchandise, and the collection of bills sent with goods of all kinds, eds of which will be promptly returned.

are attention will be given to the collection of notes, o accounts, as and between New York, Buffalo, Clevechmant, Chicago and St. Louis.

HENRY D. RICE, Superintendent Express.

TEW WIDE-GAUGE ROUTE from NEW-

ester.

edirectness of this route, together with the superior comfilleded by the wide cars, readers it by far the most desiratween the above ramed cities.

these can be precured at the New-York and Erie Railrood
of Office, foot of Duane-st., and No. 183 Broadway; also

la Jersey City.

Bassare checked through.

Broshts will be transported between New-York and Rochester with dispatch. Any information desired in regard therein can be obtained by celling on the General Freight Agent of the Bew-Yerk and Eric Railroad, Eric Bullding, or C. S. TAFPAN, Express Freight Agent, No. 183 Broadway.

No trains on the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad en Bunday.

J. A. REDFIELD. Superintendent.

NEW-YORK and ERIE RAILROAD.—On mod af at MONDAY, May 19, 1856, and until further notice, proceedings of the process of the pro

WAY PASSENGER, at 4 p. m., for Newburgh and Middle might express, at 5 p. m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. BMIGHANT, at 6 p. m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and it

mediate Stations.

The above Trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Bimira, These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Bimira, Carandaigna and Singara Falls Redirond, for Ningara Falls; at Bhaghamton Radirond, for Syramas and Bughamton Radirond, for Syramas at Certhing with the Bufialo, Corning and New York Englands; at Certhing with the Bufialo, Corning and New York Syrama and Western Radirond, for Servanton; at Buffalo and Dunbirk with the Lake Shore Radirond for Cloveland, Cincinnati, Statelo, Detroit Chicaso, &c.

D. G. McCALLUM, General Superintendant.

NEW-JERSEY RAILEOAD—For PHILA-DELPHIA and the SOUTH and WEST, via JERSEY GFTY.—Mail and Express Lines: Leave New-York 8 and 11 a. m. med 4 and 6 p. m.; fere 63; 12 m., 62; stopping at all way-stations. Through Tickets sold for Omelumeti (\$17 and \$18 so) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Nor-fif, &c., and through begauge checked to Washington is a. m. ad 6 p. m.

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.-THREE DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THREE
B DAILY THROUGH TRAINS BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA and PITTSBURGH—The MORNING MAIL
TRAIN leaves Philadelphia for Pittsburgh at 74 a.m. and
baves Pittsburgh for Pittsburgh at 72 a.m. and
Pittsburgh for Pittsburgh at 12:30 p.m., and Pittsburgh
for Philadelphia at 52:50 p.m. THE RAST LINE
leaves Philadelphia for Pittsburgh at 12:20 p.m., and Pittsburgh
for Philadelphia at 9:20 p.m.
The above hoes connect at Pittsburgh with the railroads to and
from 8t. Lovis, Mo.; Alton, Galena, and Chicaco, Illinois;
Frankfort, Lexingtor, and Lociavide, Ky; Tarre Hauta, Madison, La Fayette, and Indianspolls, Iza; Ginsannat, Dayton,
Springfield, Bullefordame, Sanchusty, Toledo, Cleveland Colear has, Zanceville, Massilor, and Worster, Ohio; also with the
steen packet boats from and to New Orleans, St. Louis, Louistile and Cinclamath.

steam passet boats from and to New-Orleans. She
still said Cincinnath.
For further particulars see handbills in the hotels of this city.
Passengers will find this the shortest, most expeditious and comiertable route between the East and West.
Through tickets can be had at either of the above-mentioned
places in the West, or of

J. H. BUTTS. Agent New-Jersey Railroad Co., foot of
Courtlandt-st., New York.

J. L. ELLIOTT, Agent Pennsylvania Raitroad Co., No 2 Aster House, Broadway, New-York, THOMAS MOORE, Agent, cor. 11th and Ma ket-sa., New-York, Jan., 1826. Philadelphia

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The GREAT GENTRAL ROUTE, connecting the Atlantic dilice with Western, North-western and South-western States, by a constituous Railway direct. The Read also connects at Pittsburgh with daily line of Steamers to all ports in the Western Rivers, and at Cleveland and Saudway with steamers to all ports on the North-western Lakes; making the most direct, clicapest and solidale route by which FREIGHT can be forwarded to and from the Genezi West. reliable route of west.

Shows the Greet West.

RATES BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA and PITTSBURGH.

RATES BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA and PITTSBURGH.

RATES BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA and PITTSBURGH.

GA and LEBANON SPRINGS.—

nent and Dayton coace at Philadeless.

Passengers leave on the Banon Spitings, Director, 4:6a.m. Arrive at Saratoga at 12:55 p.m., Le moon Springs at 13:50 p.m., Le moon Springs at 13:50 p.m., Le moon Springs at 7:30 p.m. Springs at 7:30 p.m. Springs at 7:30 p.m. The cas sold and Bangaca checked through. The same Trains connect at PEEKSKML for LAKE MATOPAC, at OAKHILL for CATSKILL MOUNTAIN GOUSE, at ALBANY for NIAGARA FALLS and the LAKES, and at TROY for LAKE GEORGE and CANAOA.

ROY for LAKE GEORGE and CANAOA.

A. F. SMICH, Superintendent.

## Medical.

NO REMEDY was ever used for Inflammatory N Diseases of the Eye that has effected such satisfactory results as the ROMAN EYE BALSAM. It sats like a charm and never fails to afford speedy relief. For sale by A. B. & D. & A. B. & D. Dragasts. No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Sold size by druggists generally.

CANDS' SARSAPARILLA.—The original and genuine article!!! Good in Spring, Summer. Fall an ater; it will purify the blood and sently atimulate the func-is of the Stemach and Bowels to regular and healthy action. THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY

of the AGE!

Mr. KENNEDY of Roxburry has discovered in one of our sommon pasture week a remedy that cures EVERY KIND of HCMOR, from the worst berojuka down to a common Primple. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never fained except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore month.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on

Two or three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the month and stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of crystjelas.
One or two bottles are warranted to cure all humar in the

eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four or six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate sase of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is take a. Nothing looks so improbable to those who have in vair tried all the wenderful medicines of the day, as that a common weed growing on the pastures and along old atone walls, should cure every humer in the system; yet it is a fixed fact. If you have a house, it is not not such, hums nor has, about it, sufting some cases, but not years. I peddled over a house of the creation of the treatment of the creation o

istened to.

Manufactured by DONALD RENNEDY, No. 129 Warren-st.,
Roxbury, Mass. Price \$1.

Wholesale Agents for New York: C. V. MICKENER & Co.,
Ro. 81 Barclay-st.; CHARLES H. RING, No. 192 Broadway;
A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 141 Withmant; MARSH, ORVIS &
Co. No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.;
WELLS & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st.; BICKESSON, ROBBINS
& Co. No. 145 Maiden-aug; HAVILAND, HARRAL &
RISLEY, Warren-st.; BARNES & PARK, No. 204 Broadway;
WARD, CLOSE & Co., Maiden-lane; Mr. HAYES, Brooktyn; and for sele at retail by all respectable Druggists throughout the Union.

## Legal Notices.

SSIGNEE'S NOTICE -Notice is hereby given A SSIGNEE'S NOTICE—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of DANIEL T. WILLIAMS of the City of Jersey City, County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, that all claims against his estate must be exhibited to the subsciber, his assignee, or at the office of W. H. Jelliffe, expire, his counsel, No. 5 Montgomers et, Jersey City, unner cath or affirmation, before the twenty-minth day of Angus next, being three mouths from the date of the assignment, or be forever there mouths from the date of the assignment, or be forever the said DANIEL T. WILLIAM'S will be filed with the furroyste of the County of Essex, before the country September Term of the Orphan's Court, when exceptions thereto may be fired by at y person interested—Dated this fifteenth day of July, 1956.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surregate of the County of New-Yerk, notice is hereby given be all

of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having classive against JEREMIAH CASEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vocabers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of James W. White No. 51 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of Ustober next.—Dated, New-York, the 27th day of March, 12-6. WILLIAM POWER, Excessor, &c. mb28 law sins?

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate
of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all percus having claims against HENRYS. FARLEY, lats of the City
of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vowshore
hereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Wetmere & Bewue,
No. 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, en or before the
weentleth day of July next.—Dated New-York, the twelflish day
of January, 1866.

ELIZA FARLEY, Administrators, &c.,
ja18 law@mF

IN pursuance of an order of the Surregate of

IN PURSUANCE of am order of the Surrogate
of the County of New-Yers, notice is hereby given to all
persons having claim against DENN'S MULLISS, lets of the
City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers
thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of Ann Sulliss, No.
22 Remusels at, in the City of New-York, or a before the teach
day of September next.—Dated New-York, the sinth day of
March, 1986.
DANIEL O'CONOR, Executive.

MN MULLINS, Executive.

SUPREME COURT—County of ONTARIO. SUPREME COURT—County of ONTARIO.—
ABRAHAM A. POST, Plaintiff, against BENJAMIN C.
LISCOMB, IAMES H. WOODS WILLIAY H. "LAAK,
ZaDOCK FRATT and IRA G. TOMPKINS, Defendants.—
Summons for Relief.—To BENJAMIN C. LISCOMB, JAMES
H. WOODS, WILLIAM H. CLARK ZADOCK PRATT, and
IRA G. TOMPKINS, defendants: You are hereby summ med
to sewer the complaint of ABRAHAM A POST, plaintiff,
which will be fired in the office of the Clerk of said County,
and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at the
Village of Geneva, within twenty days after the service of this
summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiff will
supply te the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint,
jy S Iaw7wF
Geneva, Ontario County, V. Y.
The complaint was filed in Ontario County Clerk's Office on
the 56th of June, 18'6.

C. I. FOLGER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint was men in Onsario County Citer's Office of the 36th of June, 1866. C. I. FOLDER, Piter's, Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—County of New-York.—
ALEXANDER W. BRAIFFORD, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, against Mary Anny Quin, Tigod, and Charles H. Quin, Arhur A. Quin, Wester Quin, George A. Quin, Alexander N. Benedict, Philo etticle, Joseph W. Howe, and John E. Devlin—To the defendants above named: You are bereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of July, 1866 and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his odice, No. 61 Well-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the soid comp aint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will acopy to the Court for the relief demanded in this omplaint—Dated New-York, July 14, 1856. R. H. BOWNE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York, July 14, 1856. R. H. BOWNE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New SUPREME COURT—City and County of Newyork—Diegrasses Maltrby against JOHN W. LATSON and Margarlet his wife, Matthew Maloney, Alfred
E. Tilton, Letty Wallace, Ex., Barcabas Hammett, Horbert G.
E. Tilton, Letty Wallace, Ex., Barcabas Hammett, Horbert G.
Roy, David Smith, William Bunker, Francis M. Saith, Edwin
Walker, Nathantel Barnes, Paarick Bonaers, James Mabbets,
Henry J. Mabbett, Horace Greeley, Thomas McElrath, Robert
McLefferty, Aimet Reed, William Melntire, Anthony S. Hoes,
William Runk, Abraham R. Van Nest, Jr., Taynas F. Jackson
and Caro ire his wife, John F. Callan, Joseph Crast, James N.
Wood and Richard Moora.—To the above-name Defencante:
You are hereby summoned and required to answer the county-in
in this action, which is field this day in the Glerk's Office of the
City and County of New York, and seve a copy of your assessor.

singer is prowling about the country representing himself to merchants as an agent of the Merrimack Print Works of Lowell, Mass., says his father is the President of that Company, and that Mr. Bowen, of the house of Bowen, McNamee & Co , New-York, is his brother-in-law. He is gulling the merchants whereever be can, by appointing them agents for the sale of 'Remnants of Prints," and when once done, and secured their confidence, offers them " an article of his own," in the shape of a Gutta Percha Pen; price es per gress-not worth a cent, except to make into canes for the chivalry of Congress. Look out for the swind ler, as he is doing an extensive business. Western papers will serve the public by exposing the rascal.

The United States Mail steamship Fulton, Captain Wotton, from Havre July 2 and Cowes July 3, with passengers and a large freight list of merchandise, arrived at Boston on Thursday furenoon. Her news was anticipated by the arrival of the Nagara at

## New York Daily Tribune

KANNAS.

THE LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION. From Our Special Correspondent.
GARVEY HOUSE, TOPEKA, STATE OF KANSAS, Saturday, July 5, 1856.

Yesterday evening the Convention, assembled at this place, adjourned after a prolonged session interspersed with incidents of no common character. While the sentiment that animated the great mass was one that was unmistakable and not easy to be perverted, there was unquestionably a little of that political speculation which was observable here at the Constitutional Convention tast Fall, and which was influenced by similar motives and men. The Buchanan party in Wasaington had their emissares here, and intended to make capital for themselves, though in so doing they should effect the ruin of Free Kansas Strong doubts of the political integrity of the Lieutenant-Gevernor of the State, W. J. Roberts, are freely expressed. It is supposed that the Buchanan men in Washington have made him a tool and are using him to prejudice the interest of the Free-State cause. If this was the design, it has signally failed, and

all these efforts to injure our cause have failed in spite of the exertions of an industrious class of wire-workers, as will be seen by reference to th resolutions. Yesterday forenoon was spent in dis cussing the resolutions, and the Convention wer so engaged when Postscript Donaldson, in company with Judge Elmore, came up and read, first th proclamation issued by President Pierce in Febru ary last, then the last proclamation of the Gorern or, irsued a mouth ago, and on the heels of these and under their authority, a proclamation from Sec retary Woodson, acting Governor of the Territory which orders the Legislature to disperse, under the authority of Franklin Pierce, and declaring that, if it did not, the military force should be used to drive it out. Appended to Woodson's proclamation was a note from Col. Sumner, informing the Legislature that if they did not comply he would use all his force to make them. After this interruption, which was listened to respectfully, (Elmore and Donaldson being invited on the stand to read the proclamations,) the meeting proceeded with its business until the interruption described elsewhere, when one of the most startling scenes ever presented to the civilized world took place. In the afteraoon, the Convention proceeded in its work, disposing of the resolutions, perfecting an Executive Central Committee to manage the concerns and interests of Kaneas, to take general cognizance of its interests, pecuniary and otherwise. They are to appoint local subordinate committees. The members of this Central Executive Commit ee are Messes Wm. Hutchinson and James Bland of Lawrence; Alfred Curtiss, District No. 2: G. 8 Halier of Kinch Distret; Dr. Martin of Topeka; Dr. Rost of Waubensa; S. B. McKenzie of District No 11; H. Miles More of Leavenworth; M. Addis, VIth District; G. S Donaldsen, Stranger's Creek; F. G. Jamison, Douiphan; Mr. Winchell, Courcil City; Mr. Dow of the Neosho. Such are the members of this important Committee. I will give a further account of it as soon as they have perfected their organization. The following Committee was appointed to memorialize Congress: Judge Wakefield of Bloomington; Dr. Root, Wautonsa; John Hutchiuson, Lawrence; Mr H. M. Moore, Leavenworth; Col. Bland of Lawrence. Just before the close of the Conven tion, Mr. Emery arrived, having come through Iowa, and addressed the assemblage. A lette from Gov. Robinsen and the other prisoners a Lecompton, which is hereto appended, was read It was received with a sad entrusiasm, which mingled the feeling it inspired with the reflection of the startling and important scene which had jus been witnessed, when the Representatives of a free p-ople were driven out by soldiery from the duties they were called on to perform. Taroughdeep interest in the important matters they had assembled to consider and act upon. It adjourned on the evening of the Fourth.

The following Declaration was promulgated by

the Convention:

We, the people of Kansas, in Mass Convention assembled, in favor of preserving forever the Freedom of the Territory and State, and the total exclusion of the institution of Slavery, do herein distinctly state our position and our cause, that our fellow-citizens in the North and the South, at the East and the West, as well as the Government of the United States, may rightly appreciate our motives and our conduct:

First: We do solermly declare before God and our fellow men that we have asked no more than an importial vote—a free vote on the part of the citizens of this Territory—whether Slavery should or should not be established in this Territory. the Convention:

established in this Territory.

Second: We do most solemnly declare to the world that our Territorial elections have been invaded and controlled by those who have no residence nor interest.

controlled by those who have no recurrence in Kansas.

Third: That armed bands from the slaveholding States have swarmed into our Territory, been received by Government officers, armed with Government arms, and, unmolected by any regularly constituted authorities, have searched, sacked and burned our dwellings, broken and destroyed our pressess, and without any authority have invaded the sanctity of the homes of our citizens, and fired upon robbed and mobbed them by force, whenever their lawless possions directed.

directed.
That our towns now swarm with these reckless d spe-That our towns now swarm with these reckless desperadoes who, under the very eyes of Government officials, stalk among our free offizens armed to the teeth with howic-knife and revolver. That the Government officers, on the one hand, invite and receive and arm and encourage the hirelings of the slave power as they swarm in our Territory; while on the other hand, not Government officials nor Govern ent troops, but takes same hireling maranders, take it upon them-sleves, unmolested, to stop the ingress into our Territory of peaceable emigrants from the Free States, who, they have reason to believe, sympa hize with the downtrouden and oppressed people of Kausas.

We now call upon the Government of the United

We now call upon the Government of the United We now call upon the Government of the United Sta es to respect the rights of the majority in Kausas, newell as the views and ambitions designs of Southern siaveholders and politic ans, and should we fail in this we will then appeal to the freemen of the nation for aid and suppor; and, relying upon Almighty God and the justice of our cause, will take up arms in our own defence, and solemnly pledging ourselves to each other that ro long as a free man stands erect upon the soil of Karsas we will never yield, though the slaveholders of the South should deluge our fair land with their living tides.

We deprecate alike the evil influence of fanaticiem, in whatever party and in whatever section it may be exhibited. We do not seek to interfere with the institution of Slavery in any of the States where it now

in whatever party and in whatever section it may be exhibited. We do not seek to interfere with the institution of Slavery in any of the States where it now exists; and, above all, we do not design that the people of the States where it does exist shall interfere with the people on Kansas in the decision which they have made of the great question whether they will or not establish Slavery in this State.

We proclaim to the world that we have all the elements of a great and powerful State. Our hills abound with coal and minerals, our lands are rich and fertile; our climate all that could be desired; and here we have all the elements of a happy bome for freemen.

Trat in thus inviting all parties to join us, we make no religious or political tests, but we call upon all the citizens of our common country, without distinction of party or creed, whether native or foreign-born, who cerire to see freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and free institutions, established in our Territory and State, to unite with us in this great and holy works.

That we adhere to and will maintain our present Constitution and State Government until the majority of the people of Kansas shall determine etherwise.

That having hitherto invariably acced in scorr leaded with the spirit of the American Constitution, and have

ing framed by our delegatos, regularly elected, a State Constitution, and believing that the early measure by which peace can be secured to this sortion of our fic-public, and justice done to ourselves and posterity, in the immediate admission of Kansas into the Unite,

public, and justice done to ourselves and posterity, is the immediate admission of Kansas into the United under our present Constitution we carnestly call up a our friends in the national House of Representatives to stop all supplies, until the Senate and Executive are compelled to admit us.

Resolved, That Gov. Charles Robinson, G. W. Dietzler, G. W. Brown, J. Jenkins, G. W. Smith, John Brown, jr., and W. H. Williams and others have our deepest sympathles as marryrs of liberty; that we are stall convince of the justice of the cause in which they suffer, and that we are ready to suffer with them.

We further declare that there is not now, nor has there ever been, any organized armed body of Free-State men to resist the execution of the laws, that there never has existed any disposition other than to submit to all legal requirements, and at all times to demean ourselves as good citizens and an order-loving community.

Now, Therefore, That the foregoing sentiments may be diffused abroad, as the principles upon which we not be it.

act be it

Resolved, That this declaration be printed, an I a
copy thereof be forwarded to the President of the
United States, to each member of the Sanate and
House of Representatives, to the Governors of the
several States, and the various presses throughout the

House of Representatives, to a description several States, and the various presses throughout the country.

The following preamble and resolutions were also offered and accepted:

Whereas, The Government of the United States is a Government have wisely provided ample means of removing from office any person holding office under the laws of the United States was shall be guilty of any misdemeanor or malpractice in office; and whereas, Judge Lecompte has been guilty of high misdemeanor in office, as Judge of the First Judicial District of Kansas Territory, such as ought not to be suffered by a free people; there fore

Resolved, That this mass meeting of the people of Kansas Territory appoint a committee of five to draw up a memorial to the House of Representatives of the United States, well authemicated by affidavits, charging the said Judge Lecompte with high misdemeanors in office, and request that the House of Representatives pefer articles of impensionment to the Honorable the sense of the United States against the said Judge Lecompte, for his removal from office as Judge of the First Judicial District of the Territory of Kansas.

Resolved, That a committee of five be apprinted to collect means and construct a passable wagon-road from Nebraska City to some available point on the Kansas River, for the purpose of arrasging and exoditing the travel of emigrants into the State, of Kansas.

LETTER FROM THE PRISONERS AT LECOMPTON. CAMP NEAR LECOMPTON, KANSAS, }
July 1, 1856. }
To the friends of " Law and Order," concened at Topeka:

To the friends of "Law and Order," concened at Topeka:

The undersigned desire to say a word to their friends in regard to the present as set of affairs in Kansas. It is highly important at this time that the assembled people of Kansas should occupy a tenable position—one that the country and the word will sustain. Foreign, it seems to us, a position which we can occupy and be triumphant, whether overcome by numbers or not; while there is another position which, if taken, would prejudice our cause, and might lead to defeat and weaken the confidence and support of our friends in the country. the country.

The first and true position is defense of the State

The first and true position is defense of the State organization. You have a constitutional right to meet as a Legislature. Complete the State organization, and pass all laws necessary to the successful administration of justice, and the Federal Government has no authority to interfere with you in the exercise of this right. Should it do so, it becomes a tyrannical usurpation of power, and resistance on your part becomes justifiable self-defense.

The second and unternable position is, resistance of a Federal officer in the service of a legal process, when the defense of the State organization is not involved. Stoud a collision occur under such circumstances, it would be most unfortunate, and should be avoided it possible. If an attempt, however, is underto arrest

possible. If an attempt, however, is underto arrest the members of the State organization, merely because they are such, with a view to disable it, then resistance

they are such, with a view to disable it, then resistance becomes defense of the State organization, and is manifectly justifiable.

Accordingly, all persons against whom indictments are known to be pending for any other charge than that of being a member of the State organization, should not be found at the capital, as that anght involve the people in his case. We feel that our nope of success in this important crisis depends, first, on a right position, and second, upon calm, unfluching firmness. You have met for the purpose of doing what other new States have done, and want you have a constitutional right to do; and no man or class of men has a right to interfere, not excepting even the President

other new States have cone, and no man or class of men has a right to interfere, not excepting even the President of the United States.

Our desire to be with you on the crowning emergency is almost irresistable, and nothing but the fears that your position might be changed from a defense of the State organization to a resistance to our restrest can reconcile us to this absence. As it is, you have our earnest solicitude and fervent prayers that all may go well with you, and that you may earn, as you will, if every step is judiciously and firmly taken, the gratitude of militians of your fellow-men, and the approbation of the God of justice and humanity.

GEORGE W. SMITH, CHARLES ROBINSON, GAIUS JENKINS, GEORGE W. DEFIZLER, HENRY H. WILLIAMS, JOHN BROWN, Ja.

The subjoined document was issued by Joha Curtis, the Acting Governor of the State of Kansas, on the 21 of July, the day before the meeting of the Legislature:

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, TOPEKA, Jaly 2, 1856.

Whereas, I am in possession of rehable information that certain portions of our State are infected with parties of freebooters, robbing our citizens, burning houses, and stealing and destroying property, and mirroring innocent men, and believing that some of these parties are approaching the capital and soon will be upon us, to burn our houses and invade the sanctity of our homes, and sack this to an; and Whereas. The law fails to clothe me writh proper authority to provide means of defense against such invasions: Now, therefore, I, John Cartiss, Acting Governor of the State of Kaassa, feel it to be my imperative duty to call the General Assembly immodiately together, that they may in their wisdom snact such a we as the exigencies of the case demand. The Members of both Houses are hereby directed to meet at 8 o'clock a.m. of the 3d inst., at the Council Rooms, Topeka.

Tope-ka.
Given under my hand and seal, this 2d day of July, 1856.
JOHN CURTISS, Acting Govern
of the State of Kaussa.
Philip C. Schuyler, Secretary of State.

COL. SUMNER'S LETTER. The following is a copy of the letter sent by Col. Summer to the people assembled at Topeks through

Summer to the people assembled at Topeks through the Committee appointed to confer with him:

HEADQUARTERS IST CAVALEY,

CAMP AT TOPEKA, K. T., July 3, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: In relation to the assembling of the Topeks Legislature (the subject of our conversation last night), the more I reflect on it the more I am convinced that the peace of the country will be greatly endangered by your persistence in this measure. Under tree circumstances, I would ask you and your friends to take the matter into grave consideration. It will certainly be much better that you should act voluntarily in this matter, from a sense of prudence and patriotism, at this moment of high excitement throughout the country, than that the authority of the General Government should be compelled to use coercive measures to pievent the assemblage of that Legislature.

I am, Gentlemen, very respectfully your obediest servant, E. V. SUMNER.

Col. let Cavalry Commanding.

ANOTHER FREE-SCATE MAN SHOT. From Our Special Correspond BIG SPRING, July 6, 1856.

Yesterday a Free State man named Hudeon, a Quaker, who lived a few miles from Lecompoon, while returning from the Convention at Topeka, was met near some by three Pro-Slavery mea, who sprang up in the grass and shot at him. He was severely wounded and thrown by his frightened borse, but succeeded in getting on his horse and getting home. Col. Sumner, at the request of Free-State men, rode into Lecompton to see about it. I have heard nothing further. The man will probably recover.

I have just seen a man who escaped from another

company taken on the Missouri River. There were s me seventeen emigrants with him who were plundered and sent back. He escaped to another boat and came on. The plunder taken from some of these curigrants is placed in the store of Majors & Bussell, Leavenworth, the agents of the Southern Society.

The troops have left Topeka and the people gone

D. Kimmali, & Ca., No. 17 Market equate, are our spends for the sale of This Paintry in Pacytorack,

COL FREMONTS PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER.

The Phrenological Journal republishes from its number for Ma cb, 1852, the fellowing Purenological character of Col. Froment, to which it now adds a portrait and a biographical aketch of that distinguished gentleman:
"COL' NEL FREMONT has a temperament of

"Col. NEL FREMONT has a temperament of wiry toughness, and extraordinary clasticity. He entire organization is one of rare compactness, and as fine in fiber as it is dense and enduring. His body and head partaking alike of these qualities, accounts for the hardihood and activity of the former, and the clearness, persistence, and unbounded energy of the latter. His head, face and body are very harmoniously proportioned, each one in itself, and each to the others. The head appears were high from the ears, indicating each one in itself, and each to the others. The head appears very high from the ears, indicating extraordinary Firmness, with large Veneration and Benevolence. These faculties give an elevated and aspiring tendency of character, and a grasp after great achievements. Great length from the ears to the forehead is also seen, showing very large Perceptive, and prominent Reflective organs. "Thus all the organs necessary for the clear thinker, the civil engineer, and the scholar in natural science, are decidedly targe. Behold the prominence in the center of the upper part of the

natural science, are decidedly large. Behold the preminence in the center of the upper part of the forchead, just above where the hair commences, indicating remarkable asgacity in judging of human nature at sight. This gives a most essential qualification for reading strangers, and ruling men in emergencies, and is an indispensable requisite to success in all who would govern a school, a congregation, a manufactory, a mercantile establishment, a deliberative body, a ship, or an aray. This strong faculty of Col. Fremont has often been sigstrong faculty of Col. Fremout has often been signally displayed in his hazardous enterprises over the Rocky Mountains, and other expeditions, when it was necessary to make his mind the inspiring incentive to others to put forth almost superhuman effort, and yet submit to his direction without complaint, and endure everything for him and his cause. Napoleen, Jackson, and others have been conspicuous examples of this power to read and rule character. Firmness, Self-esteem, and Combativeness, of course are important coadjutors, but these are of little avail in governing men unless the person possesses that insight into obaracter which enables him to address each person or class according to their nature.

"Self-esteem and Appr. bativeness are large in his head, and are strongly indicated in his character in unflinching self-reliance and dignity, with a high degree of sensitiveness as to his reputation

high degree of sensitiveness as to his reputation

and personal honor.
"In his organization are seen the elements of the patient scholar, the investigating critic, the mathematician, the pioneer, the ambitious, honorable, energetic, thorough, reliable character and

"To the foregoing we may add that his social "To the foregoing we may add that his social organs are large, giving him very strong friendship and the disposition to cling tenacionsly to those for whom he forms an at achievnt. He is eminently endowed with Inhabitiveness, which inspires him with the spirit of patriotism and a deep interest in home and the associations of domestic life. He has a most marked individuality of character. He is not only convengence, saff-reliant, respectively. hire. He has a most marked individuality of character. He is not only courageous, self-reliant, resolute and prompt in action, cool and self poised in situations of imminent peril, but he is remarkably persevering and determined. In the highest excitements of triumph, or in the fiercest struggles with difficulty and opposition, his very great Conscientioneness leads him to be most scrupulously just, even in respect to the least important. just, even in respect to the least important affairs. This often makes him hesitate, lest he should speak

This often makes him hesitate, less the should speak or act wrougly.

"He has a very prominent development of Constructiveness and Calculation, as seen in the portrait at the region of the temple and outer angle of the eyebrow; hence he could be successful in mechanical invention, especially in emergencies, and, in conjunction with his reasoning intellect, could exhibit most decided talent in mathematics and close consecutive response.

could exhibit most decided talent in mathematics and close, consecutive reasoning.

"He has such a combination of temperament and mental organization as to enable him to grasp, by a kind of intuition, the spirit of a subject; and these decisions, apparently impulsive will bear the scrutiny of calm, philosophical investigation.

"He is frank and direct in speech and conduct, but circumspect and prudent in the choice of his subject or line of action. His modesty and reserve, and his fear of doing wrong, or injuring the feelings of others, almost amounts to a defect until stern duty calls him out, when he acts bravely; but when he has accomplished the purpose of his effort, be hides himself again in his quiet yet dignified modesty.

mified modesty.

"All his portraits indicate that he inherited some of the most important traits of character from his mother, viz., his large social and religious developments, together with those which produce taste, imagination and enthusiasm, combined with a delicate sense of duty, sympathy, and intuitive judgment, the disposition to live for the future in-stead of the past, and to rely upon an overruling

Providence.
"Intellectually he is more characterized for originality of thought, soundness of understanding, ability to investigate first principles, analyze, discriminate, and combine, that for mere quickness of observation and copioueness of language. He is remarkable for neatness and order; and everythirgunder his supervision, whether minute or vast is scanned with care and controlled like clork-work. Few men bave as much heroism and ability to lead and control difficult and dangerous enterprises, and fewer still exhibit as much sim-plicity and modesty in general intercourse with ociety.'

A ROLAND FOR MR. BROOKS'S OLIVER.

To The Editor of The N. V. Tribune.

Sin: I very much desire to obtain your counsel and advice on a matter of the most critical importance to myself and many of my best and most esteemed friends, who are, at this mement, equally with me in a political

We want to ask you how we shall vote, under the following circumstances:
We were, originally, all Fremont men. We w

as the saying is, "Fr mont up to the hub," and contimed steadinst in that faith until we read, with mingled feelings of horror and disgust, in The New-York Express, that Mr. Frement was, or is, or had been, or might, could, should, or would be, a Catholic—of course, our support of Mr. Frement ceased immediately on this announcement. How could we, as consistent Christians, undertake to advance the claims of an incividual who might, perhaps, differ from ourselves in feeling and opinion? Are we worse than the Hindoos of Incis, who, as is well known, will not tolerate persons of a different fash? Are we worse than the particle of the Cannibal Listas, who consistently eat up everybody who does not agree with them? Why, Sir, there is a bird in Australia which will not permit any other description of feathered biped to come within a mile of him, and that bird is called a "laughing jacks a? I could not vote for Mr. Fremont with the suspicion of Catholicism upon him, and I, therefore, had to fall back on one of the other two candinates.

candinates.

Mr. Buchanan was, of course, out of the question—
I don't want—my friends don't want to go to war
with foreign powers without rhyme or reason, merely
to dispose the ennui of a respectable old batchelor.
We did not want to give np Mr. Pierce only to take
up a still mere aged back from the same stable.

We resolved to go in heartily for Mr. Fillmore. We
did so

We resolved to go in heartily for Mr. Fillmore. We did so

We persistently sustained him for two long weeks.

We argued about him, and fought about him—and grew red in the face in his favor.

Our old friends in the Fremont cause have repeatedly asked us: "Why we took up for Fillmore?" and: "What we expected him to do for the country?" and: "Had be ever cone anything for the country?" and: "Whether we thought be could restore peace to the country?" with other equally about and impertinent questions. Our invariable answer was, I amproud to ray, "We don't know anything on these subjects; we only know that he is not a Catoolic, and "we mean to vote for him."

Alas! how has our confidence been abused! How has our faith been shaken—ray, shattered into a million items!

Sir, I have just come into possession of a THRILLING FACT! I have just learned an item of news, which I fail meaded will aritage this country to its very

Nir, I have just come men possession of a Thath. I've ract! I have just learned an item of news, which I feel personded will agitate this country to its very center for the next five days, and souther dismay among the whole Brooks party.

In the western part of this state there have an aged

During seven weeks and three days, During seven weeks and three days, when Killer Fillmore, the maternal parent of the infant Miller (who was a remarkably 6 c infant, with what hair, was lying ill of a fever, Bridget O'Toole, an Irist Catholic in the capacity of wet name to the Fillmore fanily, suckled Millard Fillmore! But this is not all Mark the terrible result, which has been amounteed to me in the most solemn manner by an individual high in the conflict of three or four years, long after the boy Millard had discentinued dispers, left off long clothes, and abar doned petticouts for the more mascaline appendage of pantalouns, that boy had most significant habits, exhibiting, in a very repulsive form, the principles which he had imbibed with that Catholic milk.

Firstly.—He would sit at times, as though reminet

the principles which he had imbibed with that Catholic milk.

Firstly.—He would sit at times, as though remineting, in perfect silence, passing through his factors, by momentary jerks, bits of string, a bankerchief, or any thing continuous that he could bring within his infantine grasp. What did this show—what day ger did this posteno? That in imbibing the lected nourishment furnished at the manume of Bridget O'Toole, he had centracted the habit of counting beads! Nothing could possibly be more Catholic.

Secondly.—He never felt a sensation of pain or of hunger or of thirst, that he did not instantly communicate to his parents or nurse. What was this but the habit of Confession, according to the principles of the Romish Church! also due to the influence exercised upon him by the milk of Bridget!!!

My informant further states, as hypothetical, but higply probable, that the same Bridget O'Toole, are Irsh Catholic, may have sprinkled the face of the infart Filimene! Horribic suggestion!

Uncer these circumstances what are we to do? I suppose we must vove for comebody. We cannot conscientionally vote for Mr. Buchanan—on the contrary, we would see him hanged first. Mr. James Brooks informs us that Mr. Fremout has been seen to bake hands, or do comething equally dranful, with a Catholic priest—and now we have the astounding revelation above mentioned in regard to Mr. Fillmore, the only remaining candidate. Pray, let us have your advice. Can we not have somebody else nominated who has nothing whatever to do with the scarlet woman?

July 1, 1826.

FREDERICK HECKER IN THE FIELD

FREDERICK HECKER IN THE FIELD FOR FREMONT.

The Staats Demokrat of this city announces the ad-The Staats Demokrat of this city announces the ad-hesion of this eloquent and distinguished specific of Freedom to the cause of the Republican party. Siece the downfall of Liberty in Germany and the enthing-natic reception which was tendered him on his landing in this city, he has abandoned political his, and has devoted himself entirely to the improvement of his farm it Mascoutah, a lattle township in Illinois, some twenty-five nules south-east of St Louis. At a Pro-port ratification meeting held in that place on the 28th of large atthough sufficient from fever, he made a strof June, although suffering from fever, he made a stirof June, although suffering from fever, he made a star-ring speech, in which he signatized the supremacy of Slavery in this country as still more dangerous than that of the aristocracy in Europe, gave a graphic de-scription of the bloody outrages in Kansar, declared that the Know Nothing party of the North was but a phantom—that the real Know-Nothing party could exist only in the South, and exhorted all hiberty loving Germans to unite in the support of Fremont In the course of his speech, he raised his audience to the enthusiasm of the Revolutions. enthusiasm of the Revolutionary times of Forty eight and he could leave them only by promising to

again and more fully.

Olshansen, the leader of the Progress party in Holstein, and Baurbofer, its leader in Hesse, have also renewed their old battle against despotion on the stump for the Republican numinees-Obbausen lows, and the Marburg professor in Wisconsin.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Grand Republican Meeting at Schenectady assembled last, evening. More than three thomand were present. Several hundred lastice graced the meeting. The Hon. Platt Potter presided, and made a very elective speech. So did Mr. Chequer, formerly he most active Democratic canvasser in the county, but now President of the Fremont Cub. Other speeches were made by Messre. Waterbury of Wes chester County, Wm. A. Jackson of Albany, Dr. Bakeman of Troy, and C. B. Cochrane of Schenectaly. Every speaker of the evening, with the exception of the witter of this paragraph, was formerly a Democrat, as were also a majority of the officers. [Alb. Jour, 13th. The Democratic Demosstration is Osondada.—Pursuant to notice previously given, a large number GRAND REPUBLICAN MEETING AT SCHENECTADY .-

The Democratic Demonstration in Ononder-Pursuant to notice previously given, a large manne of Democrata who repudiste the plasform of the Circuit at Convention assembled at Syracuse on the 12st E. W. Curties of Gedora presided. We shall notice the proceedings more fully hereafter. A series of strong, sound and pointed resolutions were adopted and several stirring speeches were made. Buchana was repudiated, Fremont and Freedom adopted, and a committee appointed to arrange for the Democratic State Meeting on the 24th. [Alb Journal, 15th. A Sign.—The workmen in the Ellenville (Ulster Co. Glass Work marched together on the Fourth of July procession at that place. They were farmerly of a parties; but now they go for Freedom and Fremont Their banner was: "Paid Labor—No Glaver," A the same celebration, letters were read from C. He

Gines Work marched together on the Fourth of July procession at that place. They were former'y of all parties; but row they go for Freedom and Freezont. Their banner was: "Paid Labor—No Slavery." At the same cetebration, letters were road from C. H. Van Wyck and R. A. Chipp, both influential Democraty, in which they declared the mostres with the Republican movement, and opposed to the doctrines of the Pro-Slavery Latter Day Saints!

Wisconsin, Milwankee, July 7.—Bince my last, three Democratic papers of this State have come out for the great Pathin der, and several more influential gentlemen have "declared their intentions" to follow no longer in the wake of ruffiasa like Douglas, Pierce, Stringfellow & Co.

The German element is fairly aroused for Fremont, and, unless I am much mistaken, will make itself falt at the polls. At an auction sale on the 4th, largely attended by foreigners, about 500 of whom were procent, a vote was proposed and taken for President. The result indicated four to one in favor of Fremost. Several ruch votes have been taken on different occasions, and the result has amiformly been the same—a general prevalence for Fremont.

The Chicago Democratic Press of the 10th instance, and the result has aniformly been the same—a general prevalence for Fremont.

The Chicago Democratic Press of the 10th instance, and the result has aniformly been the same—a general prevalence for Fremont.

The Chicago Democratic Press of the 10th instance, and the result has aniformly been the same—of Levance, met in this city, by mutual arrangement, to proceed in cempany on a visu to their aged mother iving in St. Lawrence County, N. Y. The choice of them, from the commencement of manhood up to the proceed in cempany on a visu to their aged mother iving in St. Lawrence County, Near Primary and the present time, had been Democratic and vocidities over a region of country nearly 2,000 miles in extent. On meeting yesterday and comparing notes, they four they were a for Fremont. That good is mother to present the chair

an oug the speakers.

Germans in Kassas — A let'er from Kassas is published in the New-York Staats Zeitung, a Democratic German paper, is which the writer says that, to a man, all the Germans in the Territory go with the Free-State party.

The following is an extract from a letter received by

a business firm:

"Manlius, Onopdaga Co., July 12, 1856.

"This is a strong Democratic neighborhood, and I don't think there can be fifty men found in the whole town but will vote for Fremoet. The Baltimore Clipper (American) rebukes Mr. Filmere's nullification speech in Albasy. It pronounces it unwise and unjust, as well to himself as to the South.

ARREST OF ALLEGED SHOPLETTERS, - Frederick an ARREST OF ALLEGED SHOPLEFTERS,—Frederick and George Redeger, father and son, were yesterday arrested as supplied of having, about two months ago, stelled a package of silk handsershiefs, valued at \$100, from the store of Eig figners. No. 5t Williams rote. It is alleged that the secured called at the store, under pretense of purchasing, and after they left the package named was missed, and supplies and after they left the package named was missed, and supplies were missed that they stole it. The closer of the accused, some mention on, we can trial at the Court of Sections and fearing the wealth of the jury would be again at min, he pretended to be attached what fit, and played the port so admirably that the jury, one of spanish, sequittees him. Justice Bennam yeardarday committed by two prisoners to swait an examination.